Juha Punnonen, et al. Application No: 10/828,559 Page 2 Attorney Docket No. 0344.210US

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## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION.

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace paragraph [0054] with the following amended paragraph:

[0054] The polypeptide and nucleic acid sequences of wild-type (WT) human EpCAM have been determined (see, e.g., U.S. Patent 5,348,887 and Strnad et al., Cancer Res., 49:314-17 (1989)). The polypeptide and nucleotide sequences of hEpCAM are set forth herein in SEQ ID NOS:41 and 42, respectively. Experimental evidence indicates that hEpCAM (SEQ ID NO:41) is a type I membrane protein that is 314 265 amino acids in length and comprises a signal peptide, propeptide, extracellular domain, transmembrane domain, and intracellular anchor (e.g., typically a cytoplasmic domain). Human EpCAM includes an amino-terminal signal peptide comprising a sequence of about 23 amino acids is followed by a 242-amino acid residue extracellular domain comprising 12 cysteine residues and 3 potential N-glycosylation loci, a 23amino acid residue transmembrane domain, and a highly charged 26 residue intracellular anchor or cytoplasmic domain (see, e.g., Szala et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:3542-3546 (1990). Perez et al., J. Immunol. 142:3662-67 (1989), Strnad et al., Cancer Res. 49:314-17 (1989), and Simon et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 87:2755-59 (1990)). It is believed that the signal peptide of hEpCAM is proteolytically cleaved from the full-length polypeptide upon processing and expression. There is also some evidence that the ECD of hEpCAM is subject to proteolytic cleavage at about Arg<sub>80</sub> of hEpCAM, resulting in a "mature" domain and a propeptide, wherein the propertide is about 57 amino acid residues in length. The mature domain of hepCAM typically comprises the ECD, transmembrane domain, and cytoplasmic domain. The mature domain may be bound or covalently linked to a cell membrane in vivo. EpCAM-derived polypeptides and uses of EpCAM and such EpCAM-derived polypeptides are further described in U.S. Patent 5,738,867, European Patent Application 0 609 292, and European Patent Application 0 857 176.